

for the patients from the latter county which is assessed for one per cent of the cost of operation. The sanatorium is primarily a teaching institution and only those patients who are willing to cooperate toward this purpose are permitted to remain.

The Emergency Hospital.—The Emergency Hospital is supported through the city tax funds of Stockton. Anyone is eligible for first aid and in many minor cases care may be given by one of the three nurses employed. Certain badly injured patients may remain in the hospital overnight, nine beds being provided for this purpose. Other facilities include an operating room and two clinic rooms, and space is also provided for the dental clinic operated by the county health organization. The medical staff includes one permanent part-time member who appoints other practicing physicians in Stockton to serve without pay. Each member of the staff is nominally on call for six hours per day, the permanent member being called for serious cases or when no other member of the staff is available.

It was reported that the Emergency Hospital physicians after giving emergency treatment accept cases for private care only upon request of injured persons. However, during the interviews, certain physicians complained that the hospital did not call them in for their own patients and also criticized the lack of rotation in the emergency staff.

No fee is charged for the emergency service. During the year, care was given to 6,786 surgical cases and to 550 medical cases, and, in addition 3,703 dressings were applied. Of the surgical cases, 1,079 were due to industrial accidents for which no charge was made against the insurance companies. The total cost of operating the Emergency Hospital was \$15,635.

CLINICS—AND CLINICS *

A NEW (?) METHOD FOR INAUGURATING CLINICS

California Osteopathic Association
Office of the Legislative Director

400 Black Building
Los Angeles

February 8, 1932.

Dear Pastor:

In every community many children are now suffering for lack of proper health care because their parents are unable to pay for the services of a physician. To help meet this condition the Los Angeles Osteopathic Society, a division of the California Osteopathic Society, is ready to establish a number of free Child Welfare clinics. If your church has a room which could be used a few hours a week for this purpose, the Society will furnish competent physicians to conduct such a clinic. Diagnosis, treatment, health advice, and scientific instruction on diet will be included in the free service to be rendered.

We are ready to cooperate with you in this much-needed work. If you will fill out and mail the enclosed blank, we shall be glad to make an appointment with you for a conference at which the necessary details can be arranged. Or if you prefer, a telephone call to Tucker 9547 will serve the same purpose.

Yours very truly,

CALIFORNIA OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

_____, D. O., President.

LOS ANGELES OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

_____, D. O.

_____, D. O.

Committee.

1 1 1

Reply Blank—Please fill out and return.

_____, 1932.

Los Angeles Osteopathic Society,
707 Detwiler Building,
Los Angeles, California.

The _____ Church will be glad to place at your disposal for a few hours a week a room in which a Child Welfare clinic can be carried on. I shall be glad to confer with your Director of Clinics regarding arrangements.

_____, Pastor
Address _____

* See, also, some editorial comments in this number of California and Western Medicine (page 252).

A BLOOD TRANSFUSION—WITH AN EXPLANATION OF ITS POWER

The Los Angeles Times of March 7 recently gave considerable space to a write-up of a blood transfusion to a California Evangelist of the gentler sex, whose name and experiences in recent years have occupied much space in some of the lay press. The blood transfusion was administered by two doctors whose names are found printed in the list of osteopathic licentiates, published by the Board of Osteopathic Examiners.

Some excerpts from the newspaper item referred to are here reprinted:

"_____, pastor of _____ Temple, was resting in the _____ Hospital last night after having received a transfusion of blood yesterday to correct a condition described by her physicians as secondary anemia, an ailment resulting from complete exhaustion.

The Evangelist, who collapsed in the temple last Sunday while attempting to deliver her fifteenth sermon during the course of a week, received a pint of blood in the transfusion, Doctors _____ and _____, her physicians, said. . . .

"Dr. _____ said the Evangelist was 'reacting normally to the transfusion' and will be able to leave the hospital tomorrow and appear at services in the temple Sunday, provided unforeseen developments do not occur.

"Mrs. _____ had the alternative of the blood transfusion or an enforced rest of at least a year,' the physician reported. 'She could not have continued with her work without one or the other. She had reached the point of complete physical exhaustion, from which she could only recover by either building fresh blood or acquiring some by transfusion. Should she fail to recover completely as a result of the transfusion, a rest of more than a year will be required.' . . .

"During Tuesday night hundreds of the Evangelist's followers prayed in watches at the temple for her recovery. Yesterday morning, while the transfusion was in progress, the entire congregation offered prayers for the operation's success, the majority going to _____ Temple to pray."

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO*

EXCERPTS FROM OUR STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL

Volume V, No. 4, April 1907

From some editorial notes:

We Aid Quackery.—Especially to those few physicians who have reproached the state journal for the amount of space it has devoted to the condemnation of nostrums, do we commend a careful reading of an address by Mr. Bok of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, reprinted in this issue from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. In the last five years we have printed thousands of words, pages and pages of matter, condemning the ignorance of the physician who will prescribe for his patient a substance of unknown composition. And yet some of our members have continued on their criminally ignorant course. We should like to know how any physician can excuse himself for using _____, for instance, one of the rankest of nostrum frauds which, with the passage of the Food and Drugs Act, stopped using acetanilid and substituted therefor phenacetin! . . .

Opsonic Theory.—The field opened by the opsonic theory of Wright and others is so vast as almost to paralyze speculation. As the technique required is somewhat complex and delicate, actual results obtained by following out the natural lines of the theory must necessarily come to us but slowly. While much of the medical press of the world has given considerable space to discussing the opsonic theory and its possibilities, we have thus far avoided the discussions and have awaited further developments. Euthusiasts here and there have claimed unlimited possibilities and almost unlimited probable cures as the natural sequence of the development of Wright's work and theory; but it remains to be seen how elaborate and

* This column strives to mirror the work and aims of colleagues who bore the brunt of state society work some twenty-five years ago. It is hoped that such presentation will be of interest to both old and recent members.

far-reaching the actual results will be. Elsewhere in this journal we take pleasure in presenting a couple of papers which set forth clearly and briefly the fundamental principles of the opsonic theory and the technique.

Protect the Helpless.—Let us hope that the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the State Society, which is to be held at Del Monte this month, will not come and go without seeing some vigorous expression of the paramount necessity for taking public health institutions out of politics. If we sit quietly by and make no effort toward the education of our lay citizens in those matters of general public interest where information should come from our professions, we have but poorly fulfilled our duty toward the community. The time has come when we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that we owe something more than quiescent residence to the people of the place in which we abide and make our living. *City and county health officers and boards of health should not be appointed for political reasons, but for professional fitness*, and the voters should be told why this is so and what it means to the citizens to have it so. . . .

From an article on "The Physician and the Nostrum" by Edward Bok, Editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

During the four years that we have been engaged in the work of arousing public interest in the evil of "patent medicines" it has been my pleasure, in common with others, to have received hundreds of approving letters from physicians all over the country and scores of complimentary resolutions from medical bodies. . . .

From an article on "Opsonic Technic" by Lewis Sayne Mace, M.D., San Francisco.

The method of estimating the opsonic content of blood serum, elaborated by A. E. Wright of London, is briefly as follows: . . .

Doctor Evans: I think we ought to congratulate Doctor Mace on the degree to which he has perfected this technique. No one knows, except those who have tried it, the discouragements met with in this work. There are few points in the technique where he differs with Wright. . . .

From an article on "The Barlow Medical Library of Los Angeles" by George H. Kress, M.D., Los Angeles.

California physicians, both north and south of the Tehachapi—in the recent dedication of the Barlow Medical Library of Los Angeles—have occasion to doubly congratulate themselves. One, because Los Angeles, California, and the whole Southwest thereby came into possession of the most substantial library building west of the Mississippi, and two, because the donor of the gift was not, as is usually the case, a layman with large private means, but in this instance a younger member of the Los Angeles profession, who is in active practice in that city. . . .

The building and equipment of the institution cost the donor, Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow, professor of clinical medicine in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, more than \$30,000. The control of the institution he turned over to a board of trustees elected by the patron members. . . . The building itself is of a dignified Grecian type, and is one solid mass of cement, the interior finish being of highly polished oak.

The institution has been called the Barlow Medical Library by the Board of Trustees and starts its career of active work with the five thousand or more volumes which were on the shelves of the library of the College of Medicine of Southern California. . . .

The building has been erected at 740 Buena Vista Street, and is opposite the buildings of the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California and becomes part of that institution's properties.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

By GILES S. PORTER, M. D.
Director

State Board of Public Health Reorganized.—The terms of Dr. Robert A. Peers of Colfax and Dr. Fred F. Gundrum of Sacramento having expired, Honorable James Rolph, Jr., Governor of California, appointed in their stead Dr. Gifford L. Sobey of Paso Robles and Dr. Junius B. Harris of Sacramento. Doctor Peers and Doctor Gundrum have served continuously as members of the State Board of Public Health since 1915 and the services that these doctors of medicine have given to the state cannot be measured in monetary terms.

Doctor Harris is a graduate of the Stanford University School of Medicine and has practiced in Sacramento continuously since 1908. He is president of the California Medical Association and stands most high in his profession. He will bring a wealth of experience to the service of the State Board of Public Health.

Doctor Sobey is a graduate of the University of California Medical School and has practiced continuously in California since 1907. He formerly practiced medicine in San Francisco, but has been located for many years in San Luis Obispo County, where he stands high among the members of his profession.

At its regular meeting, held in San Francisco February 13, 1932, the following officers of the State Board of Health were elected: Dr. John H. Graves, San Francisco, president; Dr. Edward M. Palette, Los Angeles, vice-president. The other members of the board, in addition to Doctor Harris and Doctor Sobey, are Dr. William R. P. Clark of San Francisco, Dr. George E. Ebright of San Francisco, who has been a member of the board since 1915, and Dr. Giles S. Porter of Los Angeles, who is director of the California Department of Public Health.

Carbon Monoxid Poisoning: Symptoms of Poisoning by Gas.—The United States Bureau of Mines has done much work in determining the effects of carbon monoxid on the human body, and if you are particularly interested in the technical side of this work, it is suggested that you read Public Health Bulletins Nos. 186 and 195, published by the United States Treasury Department, Public Health Service, and Reprint No. 748 of the Public Health Reports of May 12, 1922, pages 1127 to 1142. You will be particularly interested in knowing that three surgeons of the United States Public Health Service, Dr. R. R. Sayres, Dr. William J. McConnell and Dr. R. B. Meriwether, were the subjects on which tests were made to determine the physiological effects of exposure to low concentrations of carbon monoxid. These doctors were exposed to low concentrations of carbon monoxid for as long periods as six hours. The tests show that at the start the doctors were in good condition, and that as the time passed on the following symptoms were observed: At first there was a slight tightness across the forehead, then yawning, and again slight tightness across the forehead, the eyes hurt, then there was a drowsiness, a shortage of breath, fingers were cold, slight dizziness, with all symptoms exaggerated on going up stairs and palpitation and pumping were quite noticeable.

The symptoms after the test were: Slow in acting, dull nerves, did not sleep well, headache increased after walking, severe headache all night, throbbing headache, did not feel like working, and dull and irritable next day. The above tests were made in very low concentrations of carbon monoxid from 18 to 4.2 parts in ten thousand, and indicate what might be found in a home where there was a slight leak of a carbon monoxid gas or in a garage where men are working around running automobile engines with poor ventilation.